

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**REGION IX**

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Commented [JW1]: EPA: update citations to Appendix F-1

Commented [MB2R1]: The 403c analysis is more appropriate as a standalone document, as opposed to incorporated into this permit. It is also consistent in that the biological evaluation is a standalone document.

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

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**TENTATIVE ORDER No. R2-2018-XXXX
NPDES No. CA0037681**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OCEANSIDE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT,
~~WESTSIDE WET WEATHER FACILITIES, COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM, WASTEWATER
COLLECTION SYSTEM,~~
AND WESTSIDE RECYCLED WATER PROJECT**

The following Discharger is authorized to discharge from the locations listed in Table 2 in accordance with the waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements set forth in this Order.

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	City and County of San Francisco
Facility Name	Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant, Westside Wet Weather Facilities, Wastewater Collection System, and Westside Recycled Water Project
Facility Address	3500 Great Highway San Francisco, CA 94132 San Francisco County
CIWQS Place Number	256498

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Treated effluent, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secondary-treated effluent from Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant (dry weather);• Primary- and secondary-treated effluent from Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant (wet weather);• Equivalent-to-primary-treated decant flow from Westside Transport (wet weather); and• Reverse osmosis concentrate from Westside Recycled Water Project, when operational (dry and wet weather).	37.705000	-122.577500	Pacific Ocean, Offshore

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
CSD-001	Equivalent-to-primary-treated effluent from Westside Wet Weather Facilities (wet weather)	37.715278	-122.504444	Pacific Ocean (Fort Funston, Ocean Beach)
CSD-002	Equivalent-to-primary-treated effluent from Westside Wet Weather Facilities (wet weather)	37.737778	-122.508056	Pacific Ocean (Vicente St., Ocean Beach)
CSD-003	Equivalent-to-primary-treated effluent from Westside Wet Weather Facilities (wet weather)	37.763889	-122.511667	Pacific Ocean (Lincoln Way, Ocean Beach)
CSD-004	Equivalent-to-primary-treated effluent from Westside Wet Weather Facilities (wet weather)	37.784722	-122.510278	Pacific Ocean (Mile Rock)
CSD-005	Equivalent-to-primary-treated effluent from Westside Wet Weather Facilities (wet weather)	37.787778	-122.491667	Pacific Ocean (China Beach)
CSD-006	Equivalent-to-primary-treated effluent from Westside Wet Weather Facilities (wet weather)	37.789444	-122.487778	Pacific Ocean (Baker Beach)
CSD-007	Equivalent-to-primary-treated effluent from Westside Wet Weather Facilities (wet weather)	37.789444	-122.486944	Pacific Ocean (Baker Beach)

Commented [MB3]: Since this term is not defined, we shouldn't use it, as it is not clear what the westside wet weather facilities are inclusive of relevant infrastructure. The westside system is different from the North Bay wet weather facilities and Bayside/SE permit, which defines wet weather facilities based on type of treatment.

Also, the box/transport and storage structures are used in all types of weather, so if we are really talking about these boxes/structures, then it is not limited to only wet weather.

If the RB prefers to have "a from" phrase, we could say "from the Lake Merced transport and storage structure" like we do for 001 above or say "from the combined sewer system."

Table 3. Administrative Information

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, issued this Order on:	Date Signed
The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted this Order on:	Adoption Date
This Order shall become effective on:	Effective Date
This Order shall expire on:	Expiration Date
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	Due Date
This discharge is classified as follows:	Major

The signatures below certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, on the date indicated above, and an NPDES permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, on the date above.

Bruce H. Wolfe, Executive Officer

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board

City and County of San Francisco
Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant, Westside Wet Weather Facilities,
Wastewater Collection System, and Westside Recycled Water Project

TENTATIVE Order No. R2-2018-~~XXXX~~
NPDES No. CA0037681

Tomás Torres, Water Division Director

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant, ~~Westside Wet Weather Facilities,~~ Wastewater Collection System, and Westside Recycled Water Project (collectively, the Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in Fact Sheet (Attachment F) sections I and II.

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (Regional Water Board), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) find:

- A. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to California Water Code article 4, chapter 4, division 7 (commencing with § 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to federal Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 and implementing regulations adopted by U.S. EPA and Water Code chapter 5.5, division 7 (commencing with § 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States as listed in Table 2 subject to the WDRs and NPDES permit requirements in this Order.
- B. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA developed the requirements in this Order based on information the Discharger submitted as part of its application, information obtained through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order and is hereby incorporated into and constitutes findings for this Order. Attachments A through E, G, and H are also incorporated into this Order.
- C. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of their intent to jointly issue WDRs and NPDES permit requirements, and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. The Fact Sheet provides details regarding the notification.
- D. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA, in a public meeting, heard all comments pertaining to the discharge. The Fact Sheet provides details regarding the public hearing. The Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. R2-2009-0062 (previous order) is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order, except for enforcement purposes, and in order to meet the provisions of Water Code division 7 (commencing with § 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. The Regional Water Board intends that joint issuance of this Order with U.S. EPA will serve as its certification under CWA section 401 that discharges pursuant to this Order comply with 33 U.S.C. sections 1311, 1312, 1313, 1316, and 1317. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board or U.S. EPA from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous order.

Commented [JW4]: EPA: should this be a reference to 402?
Can Marcela contact Tamarin about this.

Commented [MB5R4]: This citation is correct. CWA 401 requires that an applicant for a federal license or permit, including an NPDES permit, provide a certification that any discharges from the facility will comply with the act, including state-established water quality standard requirements (i.e. CWA 301, 202, 303, 306 and 307).

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. Discharge at a location or in a manner different than described in this Order is prohibited.
- B. Bypass of untreated or partially-treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited. Combined sewer discharges in accordance with the *Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy* during wet weather (as defined in Attachment A) and as provided for in Attachment D section I.G are not bypasses.
- C. Discharge at Discharge Point No. 001 is prohibited when the discharge does not receive a minimum initial dilution of at least 148:1 (parts seawater per part wastewater), as modeled assuming no currents. Compliance shall be achieved by proper operation and maintenance of the discharge outfall to ensure that it (or its replacement, in whole or part) is in good working order and is consistent with, or can achieve better mixing than, 148:1. The Discharger shall describe measures taken to ensure compliance in its Report of Waste Discharge and application for permit reissuance.
- D. Discharge from any location other than Discharge Point No. 001 is prohibited, except from Discharge Point Nos. CSD-001, CSD-002, CSD-003, CSD-004, CSD-005, CSD-006, and CSD-007 during wet weather (as defined in Attachment A) in accordance with the requirements in this Order.
- E. Average dry weather Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant influent flow in excess of 43 MGD is prohibited. Average dry weather influent flow shall be determined from three consecutive dry weather months each year, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location INF-001A as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

Commented [MB6]: Let's discuss. What is the intent of this sentence – is it only at the treatment plant?

This doesn't address the fact that the Oceanside does bypass secondary treatment when flows exceed 43 MGD.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant

During dry weather, the Discharger shall comply with the following effluent limitations for discharges from the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001A as described in the MRP, as follows:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations - Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day @ 20°C (CBOD ₅)	mg/L	25	40	---	---	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	---	---	---
CBOD ₅ Removal ^[1]	%	85 (minimum)	---	---	---	---

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
TSS Removal ^[1]	%	85 (minimum)	---	---	---	---
pH ^[2]	s.u.	---	---	---	6.0	9.0

Abbreviations:

mg/L = milligrams per liter
s.u. = standard units
% = percent

Footnotes:

- ^[1] The arithmetic mean of CBOD₅ and TSS, by concentration, shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ and TSS, by concentration, of influent samples collected at Monitoring Location INF-001A as described in the MRP, at approximately the same times during the same periods.
- ^[2] If the Discharger monitors pH continuously, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 the Discharger shall be in compliance with this pH limitation provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the total time during which the pH is outside the required range shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and (ii) no individual excursion from the required pH range shall exceed 60 minutes.

During wet weather, the Discharger shall comply with the narrative technology-based effluent limitations contained in Provision VI.C.5.a (Nine Minimum Controls).

2. Westside Recycled Water Project

When recycled water is being produced, the Discharger shall comply with the following effluent limitations for discharges from the Westside Recycled Water Project, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001R as described in the MRP, as follows:

Table 5. Effluent Limitations - Westside Recycled Water Project

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
TSS	mg/L	60	---	---	---	---
pH ^[1]	s.u.	---	---	---	6.0	9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	---	---	75
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	---	---	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	---	---	225

Abbreviations:

mg/L = milligrams per liter
mL/L = milliliters per liter
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
s.u. = standard units

Footnote:

- ^[1] If the Discharger monitors pH continuously, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 401.17 the Discharger shall be in compliance with this pH limitation provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the total time during which the pH is outside the required range shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and (ii) no individual excursion from the required pH range shall exceed 60 minutes.

B. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

During dry weather, the Discharger shall comply with the following effluent limitation for discharges at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001C as described in the MRP, as follows:

Table 6. Effluent Limitations - Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Chronic Toxicity ^[1]	Pass or Fail	---	---	Pass	---	---

Footnote:

- ^[1] MRP section V sets forth chronic toxicity monitoring requirements. The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a single chronic toxicity test conducted at the in-stream waste concentration (IWC) defined in MRP section V.A.2 using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach (Welch’s t-test) in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1 and Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1.

The TST null hypothesis shall be the following:

$$\text{Mean discharge IWC response} \leq 0.75 \times \text{Mean control response}$$

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis shall be reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis shall be reported as “Fail.” The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC shall also be reported as:

$$[(\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}] \times 100$$

During wet weather, the Discharger shall comply with the narrative water quality-based effluent limitations contained in Provision VI.C.5.c (Long-Term Control Plan).

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. Discharge shall not cause the following conditions to exist in receiving waters outside the initial dilution zones where mixing is controlled by effluent discharge momentum and buoyancy:
2. Floating particulates and oil and grease shall not be visible.
3. The discharge of waste shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
4. Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the initial dilution zone as the result of the discharge of waste.
5. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.
6. Trash shall not be present in ocean waters, along shorelines or adjacent areas in amounts that adversely affect beneficial uses or cause nuisance.
7. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not at any time be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally as a result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials.

Commented [MB7]: In our May meeting, we agreed that this section applies to all receiving waters and the new clause constrains RW limitations to be applicable to 001/SWOO outfall. We moved to number 13 since we think this is where the RB intended to restrict RW limitations.

8. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.
 9. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.
 10. The concentration of substances set forth in Ocean Plan Table 1 in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade indigenous biota.
 11. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade marine life.
 12. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.
 13. Discharges shall not cause exceedances of water quality objectives listed in Ocean Plan Table 1 in ocean waters in receiving waters outside the zone of initial dilution.
 14. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, algae, and plant species, shall not be degraded.
 15. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered.
 16. The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.
 17. Discharge of low-level radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.
- A. Discharge shall not cause a violation of any water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), or U.S. EPA as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder ~~(including the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy)~~. If more stringent water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to CWA section 303, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA may revise or modify this Order in accordance with the more stringent standards.

Commented [MB8]: CSO Policy is not a mechanism to adopt WQS. It is part of the CWA and is not a regulation.

Commented [MB9]: EPA needs to be included if this Order is modified since it authorizes discharges to federal waters.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all "Standard Provisions" included in Attachment D. In Attachment D, references to "Regional Water Board" shall be interpreted as "Regional Water Board and/or U.S. EPA," and references to "Regional Water Board Executive Officer" shall be interpreted as "Regional Water Board Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA."
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of the "Regional Standard Provisions, and Monitoring and Reporting Requirements" (Attachment G), except as follows:

Commented [MB10]: Again, it needs to be both of us since this is a joint permit.

- a. **Attachment G section V.C.1.d.iv (Dioxin-TEQ).** The Discharger shall calculate and report dioxin-TEQs using the definition of TCDD Equivalents in Attachment A, which supersedes the definition in Attachment G.
- b. **Attachment G section III.A.2 (Minimum Levels).** The Discharger shall comply with the minimum levels listed in Ocean Plan Appendix II in lieu of those listed in Attachment G Table B.

In Attachment G, references to “Regional Water Board” shall be interpreted as “Regional Water Board and/or U.S. EPA,” and references to “Regional Water Board Executive Officer” shall be interpreted as “Regional Water Board Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.”

B. Monitoring and Reporting

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP (Attachment E), and future revisions thereto, and applicable sampling and reporting requirements in Attachments D and G.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

The Regional Water Board or U.S. EPA may modify or reopen this Order prior to its expiration date in any of the following circumstances, as allowed by law:

- a. If present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges governed by this Order have or will have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, or will cease to have, adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
- b. As new or revised water quality ~~objectives-standards~~ or total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) come into effect for surface waters of the State (whether statewide, regional, or site-specific). In such cases, effluent limitations in this Order may be modified as necessary to reflect updated water quality ~~objectives-standards~~ and wasteload allocations in TMDLs. Adoption of effluent limitations contained in this Order is not intended to restrict in any way future modifications based on legally adopted water quality objectives, TMDLs, or as otherwise permitted under federal regulations governing NPDES permit modifications.
- c. If translator, dilution, or other water quality studies provide a basis for determining that a permit condition should be modified.
- d. If State Water Board precedential decisions, new policies, new laws, or new regulations are adopted.
- e. If an administrative or judicial decision on a separate NPDES permit or WDRs addresses requirements similar to this discharge.
- f. If combined sewer system discharge controls fail to meet water quality standards or protect designated uses.

- g. Or as otherwise authorized by law.

The Discharger may request a permit modification based on any of the circumstances above. With any such request, the Discharger shall include antidegradation and anti-backsliding analyses.

2. Effluent Characterization Study and Report

- a. **Study Elements.** The Discharger shall characterize and evaluate the dry weather discharge from Discharge Point No. 001 to verify that the reasonable potential analysis conclusions of this Order remain valid and to inform the next permit reissuance. The Discharger shall monitor Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutants as described in the MRP and evaluate on an annual basis whether concentrations of any Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutants significantly increase over past performance. The Discharger shall investigate the cause of any such increases. The investigation may include, but need not be limited to, increasing the monitoring frequency, monitoring internal process streams, and monitoring of influent sources. The Discharger shall establish remedial measures addressing any increases resulting in reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives (see Fact Sheet Tables F-9 and F-10 for the objectives). This requirement to establish remedial measures may be satisfied through identification of the constituent as a “pollutant of concern” in the Discharger’s Pollutant Minimization Program, described in Provision VI.C.3.

Commented [MB11]: Can we clarify that this requirement is related to establishing remedial measures, as opposed to the study itself or investigation, etc.?

b. Reporting Requirements

- i. **Routine Reporting.** The Discharger shall, within 45 days of receipt of analytical results, report the identity of any Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutant detected at or above the applicable water quality objective to the Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA.
- ii. **Annual Reporting.** The Discharger shall summarize the annual data evaluation and source investigation in its annual self-monitoring report (see MRP § VIII.B).

3. Pollutant Minimization Program

- a. The Discharger shall implement a Pollutant Minimization Program to promote minimization of pollutant loadings to the sewer system and therefore to the receiving waters.
- b. The Discharger shall submit an annual report no later than February 28 each year. Each annual report shall include at least the following information:
 - i. **Brief description of treatment plant.** The description shall include the service area and treatment plant processes.
 - ii. **Discussion of current pollutants of concern.** Periodically, the Discharger shall analyze its circumstances to determine which pollutants are currently a problem and which pollutants may be potential future problems. This discussion shall include the reasons for choosing the pollutants. At a minimum, the Discharger shall include fats,

oil, and grease (FOG) as a pollutant of concern and shall consider whether copper and zinc should also be pollutants of concern.

- iii. **Identification of sources for pollutants of concern.** This discussion shall include how the Discharger intends to estimate and identify pollutant sources. The Discharger shall include sources or potential sources not directly within the ability or authority of the Discharger to control, such as pollutants in the potable water supply and air deposition.
- iv. **Identification of tasks to reduce the sources of pollutants of concern.** This discussion shall identify and prioritize tasks to address the Discharger's pollutants of concern. The Discharger may implement the tasks by itself or participate in group, regional, or national tasks that address its pollutants of concern. The Discharger is strongly encouraged to participate in group, regional, or national tasks that address its pollutants of concern whenever it is efficient and appropriate to do so. An implementation timeline shall be included for each task.
- v. **Outreach to employees.** The Discharger shall inform employees about the pollutants of concern, potential sources, and how they might be able to help reduce the discharge of these pollutants of concern into the Facility. The Discharger may provide a forum for employees to provide input.
- vi. **Continuation of Public Outreach Program.** The Discharger shall prepare a pollution prevention public outreach program for its service area. Outreach may include participation in existing community events, such as county fairs; initiating new community events, such as displays and contests during Pollution Prevention Week; conducting school outreach programs; conducting plant tours; and providing public information in newspaper articles or advertisements, radio or television stories or spots, newsletters, utility bill inserts, or web sites. Information shall be specific to target audiences. The Discharger shall coordinate with other agencies as appropriate.
- vii. **Discussion of criteria used to measure Pollutant Minimization Program and task effectiveness.** The Discharger shall establish criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of its Pollutant Minimization Program. This discussion shall identify the specific criteria used to measure the effectiveness of each task in Provisions VI.C.3.b.iii, iv, v, and vi.
- viii. **Documentation of efforts and progress.** This discussion shall detail all of the Discharger's Pollutant Minimization Program activities during the reporting year.
- ix. **Evaluation of Pollutant Minimization Program and task effectiveness.** The Discharger shall use the criteria established in Provision VI.C.3.b.vii to evaluate the program and task effectiveness.
- x. **Identification of specific tasks and timelines for future efforts.** Based on the evaluation, the Discharger shall explain how it intends to continue or change its tasks to more effectively reduce the amount of pollutants flowing to the Facility, and subsequently in its effluent.

- c. The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program as further described below when there is evidence that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation (e.g., sample results reported as detected but not quantified [DNQ] when the effluent limitation is less than the method detection limit [MDL], sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, or results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) and either:
 - i. A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the Reporting Level (RL); or
 - ii. A sample result is reported as not detected (ND) and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL using definitions in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in the MRP.
- d. If triggered by the reasons set forth in Provision VI.C.3.c, the Discharger's Pollutant Minimization Program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals:
 - i. Annual review and semiannual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant, which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling, or alternative measures when source monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;
 - ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant in treatment plant influent. The Regional Water Board Executive Officer ~~or~~ and U.S. EPA may approve alternative measures when influent monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;
 - iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
 - iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable pollutant, consistent with the control strategy; and
 - v. Inclusion of the following within the annual report required by Provision VI.C.3.b:
 - (a) All Pollutant Minimization Program monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (b) List of potential sources of the reportable pollutant;
 - (c) Summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - (d) Description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

- a. **Sludge and Biosolids Management.** The Discharger shall implement its sludge and biosolids management in accordance with federal regulations (40 C.F.R. 258 and 503) and the sludge and biosolids management requirements in Attachment H. Within

Commented [MB12]: We should reference Attachment H here, as biosolid requirements are also contained in that attachment and is consistent with structure used for pretreatment (below).

Attachment H, references to "Regional Water Board" shall be interpreted as "Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA."

- i. Sludge and biosolids treatment and storage shall not create a nuisance, such as objectionable odors or flies, or result in groundwater contamination.
 - ii. Sludge and biosolids treatment and storage facilities shall be adequate to divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, to protect site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent conditions that would cause drainage from stored materials. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm and the highest possible tidal state that may occur.
 - iii. This Order does not authorize permanent onsite sludge or biosolids storage or disposal. A Report of Waste Discharge shall be filed and the site brought into compliance with applicable regulations prior to commencement of any such activity.
- b. **Pretreatment Program.** The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program in accordance with federal pretreatment regulations (40 C.F.R. part 403); pretreatment standards promulgated under CWA sections 307(b), 307(c), and 307(d); pretreatment requirements specified under 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(j); and the requirements in Attachment H, "Pretreatment Requirements." Within Attachment H, references to "Regional Water Board" shall be interpreted as "Regional Water Board and ~~U.S. EPA.~~" The Discharger's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:
- i. Enforcement of the National Pretreatment Standards of 40 C.F.R. sections 403.5 and 403.6;
 - ii. Implementation of its pretreatment program in accordance with legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the National Pretreatment Program (40 C.F.R. part 403);
 - iii. Submission of reports to the State Water Board, the Regional Water Board, and U.S. EPA as described in Attachment H; and
 - iv. Evaluation of the need to revise local limits under 40 C.F.R. section 403.5(c)(1) and, within 180 days following the effective date of this Order, submission of a report describing the changes, with a plan and schedule for implementation.
- c. **Anaerobically Digestible Material.** If the Discharger receives hauled-in anaerobically-digestible material for injection into an anaerobic digester, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board and develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures for this activity. The Standard Operating Procedures shall be developed prior to initiation of hauling. The Standard Operating Procedures shall address material handling, including unloading, screening, or other processing prior to anaerobic digestion; transportation; spill prevention; spill response; avoidance of the introduction of materials that could cause interference, pass through, or upset of the treatment processes; avoidance of prohibited material; vector control; odor control; operation and maintenance; and the

disposition of any solid waste segregated from introduction to the digester. The Discharger shall train its staff on the Standard Operating Procedures and maintain records for a minimum of three years for each load received, describing the hauler, waste type, and quantity received. In addition, the Discharger shall maintain records for a minimum of three years for the disposition, location, and quantity of cumulative pre-digestion segregated solid waste hauled offsite.

- d. **Separate Sanitary Sewer Systems.** The Discharger shall properly operate and maintain its separate sanitary collection systems (see Attachments D and G, section I.D), report any noncompliance with respect to its separate sanitary collection systems (see Attachments D and G, sections V.E.1 and V.E.2), and mitigate any discharges in violation of this Order associated with its separate sanitary collection systems (see Attachments D and G, section I.C).

State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, as amended by State Water Board Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. While the Discharger must comply with both the statewide WDRs and this Order, the statewide WDRs more clearly and specifically stipulate requirements for operation and maintenance and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. Implementing the requirements for operation and maintenance and mitigation of sanitary sewer overflows set forth in the statewide WDRs (and any subsequent order updating those requirements) shall satisfy the corresponding federal NPDES requirements specified in Attachments D and G of this Order for the separate sanitary collection systems. Following the reporting requirements set forth in the statewide WDRs (and any subsequent order updating these requirements) shall satisfy the NPDES reporting requirements for sanitary sewer overflows specified in Attachments D and G.

5. Combined Sewer System

a. Nine Minimum Controls

The Discharger shall implement the following nine minimum controls:

- i. **Control No. 1: Conduct Proper Operations and Maintenance Program.** The Discharger shall implement an operations and maintenance program that establishes operation, maintenance, and inspection procedures to ensure that the Facility is operated and maintained in a manner that complies with the requirements of this Order, including the elements listed below:
- (a) **Organizational Structure.** The Discharger shall maintain an up-to-date directory of operations and maintenance staff, including a description of their individual responsibilities and emergency contact information, and a designated primary contact person for the Facility. The Discharger shall also establish clear lines of communication and authority in the directory. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA within 90 days of designating a new primary contact person.

Commented [MB13]: What does this mean? Is this a tree branch?

- (b) **Budget.** The Discharger shall allocate sufficient funds and personnel for routine operations and maintenance, and to provide for possible emergencies.
- (c) **Critical Facilities and Major System Components.** The Discharger shall maintain an up-to-date written inventory of critical facilities and major system components (i.e., those facilities and system components that affect the performance of the combined sewer system, or combined sewer discharge volumes or pollutant levels). The inventory shall include a list of all control equipment (e.g., gravity lines, force mains, pump stations, treatment units, transport/storage structures, outfalls, tide gates, overflow weirs, baffles). The Discharger shall include the following additional information for each critical facility and major system component in the inventory:
- (1) Physical description (e.g., capacity, dimensions, age, type of material, location);
 - (2) References to relevant equipment manuals; and
 - (3) Locations that have historically experienced performance issues (e.g., sections of the collection system prone to sediment accumulation).
- At a minimum, the Discharger shall review and update the inventory annually. The Discharger may combine the inventory and the Wastewater Facilities Status Report (see Attachment G section I.D.2) into one document.
- (d) **Procedures for Routine Maintenance.** The Discharger shall document procedures for routine maintenance and timely repair of the critical facilities and major system components listed in the inventory required by Provision VI.C.5.a.i(c), reflecting at least the manufacturers' recommendations and equipment manuals. Routine maintenance shall focus on preventative maintenance to avoid failures during critical times.
- (e) **Non-Routine Maintenance and Emergency Situations.** The Discharger shall develop and implement a Contingency Plan to provide for uninterrupted operation during emergency conditions to the maximum extent practicable, including extreme weather (e.g., 100-year storms), major earthquakes, and extended periods without power. The Contingency Plan shall comply with Attachment G section I.C.1 (Contingency Plan).
- (f) **Inspections.** The Discharger shall conduct an ~~an~~ visual inspection program of the combined sewer system and Westside Wet Weather Facilities of sufficient scope and frequency to provide reasonable assurance that unpermitted discharges, obstructions, damage, and excessive inflow and infiltration will be discovered, including regularly cleaning sewers and catch basins; repair of, or replacement of sewers and related equipment, and disconnection of illegal connections. At a minimum, the Discharger shall do the following:

- (1) Inspect discharge structures, regulators, pumping stations, and tide gates at least once per calendar year to ensure that they are in good working condition and are adjusted to minimize combined sewer discharges and to prevent tidal inflow.

Commented [MB14]: For (1) and (2), making "calendar year" consistent with (h).

- (2) Inspect each combined sewer discharge outfall at least once per calendar year. The inspection shall include, but not be limited to, entering the regulator structure, if accessible; determining the extent of any structural defects or debris and grit buildup; and removing any debris that may constrict flow, cause blockage, or result in a prohibited discharge. For outfalls that are inaccessible, the Discharger may perform a visual check of the discharge pipe to determine whether a discharge has occurred or could potentially occur during dry weather.

- (3) Record all inspection results in a maintenance log, including the date and time of the inspection, the inspection findings, and description of any corrective actions taken.

(g) Training. The Discharger shall provide training to operations and maintenance staff regarding operation and maintenance duties and standard operation procedures. Training shall be consistent with the Discharger's Operation and Maintenance Manual required by Attachment G section I.D.1 (Operation and Maintenance Manual).

(h) Operation and Maintenance Program Review. The Discharger shall review and modify its operations and maintenance program as necessary and in accordance with sections I.C (Duty to Mitigate) and I.D (Proper Operation and Maintenance) of Attachments D and G. At a minimum, the Discharger shall review and update the Operation and Maintenance Manual required by Attachment G section I.D.1 (Operation and Maintenance Manual) once per calendar year.

ii. Control No. 2: Maximize Use of Collection System for Storage. The Discharger shall maximize use of the combined sewer system for in-line storage to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of combined sewer discharges. At a minimum, the Discharger shall implement the following controls:

- (a) Prevent intrusion of receiving waters into the combined sewer system;
- (b) Use all facilities, including any inoperative or unused treatment facilities, to store or treat wet weather flows, to the maximum extent practicable;
- (c) Implement a routine cleaning program to remove and prevent flow obstructions in the combined sewer system; and
- (d) Implement measures to minimize inflow and infiltration, including but not limited to installing and maintaining green infrastructure and low impact development that enhance stormwater detention and percolation.

iii. **Control No. 3: Review and Modify Pretreatment Program.** The Discharger shall implement controls to minimize the impact of non-domestic discharges to its collection system. At three-year intervals, the Discharger shall re-evaluate whether additional modifications to its pretreatment program, such as prohibiting batch discharges or requirements for detention during wet weather, are feasible or practical.

Commented [MB15]: When or how are we going to get this re-evaluation?

In the previous version, we specified in the pretreatment annual report. I am confused on whether this should be included in the 3rd year of the NMC annual report. We should clarify.

iv. **Control No. 4: Maximize Flow to Treatment Plant.** The Discharger shall operate the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant at maximum capacity during wet weather. The Discharger shall maximize the volume of wastewater receiving secondary treatment at the plant and discharged at Discharge Point No. 001, consistent with the hydraulic capacities of the storage, transport, treatment, and disposal facilities.

Commented [MB16]: We encourage use of the previous language:

The Discharger shall ensure that a Combined Sewer Operation and Maintenance Plan (or whatever we call it --- operational plan) is implemented to maximize the volume of wastewater treated to secondary treatment at the plant and discharged at Discharge Point No. 001.

This control needs to be reworded because the hydraulic capacities are not listed anymore. This is problematic because discharges via 001 are not operated at hydraulic capacity due to low dry weather flows. Currently, only 1/5 of hydraulic capacity can be used.

v. **Control No. 5: Prohibit Dry Weather Combined Sewer Overflows.** Dry weather discharges at Discharge Point Nos. CSD-001, CSD-002, CSD-003, CSD-004, CSD-005, CSD-006, and CSD-007 are prohibited (see Discharge Prohibition III.D). During any dry weather discharge at Discharge Point Nos. CSD-001, CSD-002, CSD-003, CSD-004, CSD-005, CSD-006, or CSD-007, the Discharger shall inspect the associated outfall structure each day until the unauthorized discharge stops. For each prohibited dry weather discharge, the Discharger shall submit the information required by Attachment G section V.C.1.a (e.g., duration, cause, corrective actions taken or planned).

vi. **Control No. 6: Control Solid and Floatable Materials in Combined Sewer Discharges.** The Discharger shall implement measures to reduce/minimized the volume of solid and floatable materials in combined sewer discharges (e.g., equip Discharge Point Nos. CSD-001, CSD-002, CSD-003, CSD-004, CSD-005, CSD-006, and CSD-007 combined sewer discharge locations with baffles, screens, or racks). The Discharger shall also remove and properly dispose of solid and floatable materials captured in the Westside Wet Weather Facilities combined sewer system.

Commented [MB17]: Small but important distinction.

vii. **Control No. 7: Develop and Implement Pollution Prevention Program.** The Discharger shall implement a pollution prevention program focused on reducing the amount of pollutants that enter the combined sewer system and on reducing the impact of combined sewer discharges on receiving waters. The Discharger shall develop and implement this program in accordance with Provision VI.C.3 (Pollutant Minimization Program). The Discharger shall also implement a street sweeping program and clean catch basins at a frequency sufficient to minimize prevent large accumulations of pollutants and debris.

Commented [MB18]: Small but important distinction.

viii. **Control No. 8: Notify Public of Combined Sewer Discharges and Excursions**

(a) **Combined Sewer Discharges.** The Discharger shall inform the public of the location of combined sewer discharge outfalls (i.e., Discharge Point Nos. CSD-001, CSD-002, CSD-003, CSD-004, CSD-005, CSD-006, and CSD-007), the actual occurrences of combined sewer discharges, the possible health and environmental impacts of combined sewer discharges, and the

recreational or commercial activities (e.g., swimming, shellfish harvesting) curtailed as a result of combined sewer discharges. Notification shall include the following, at a minimum:

- (1) The Discharger shall maintain permanent identification signs at the locations of Discharge Point Nos. CSD-001, CSD-002, CSD-003, CSD-005, CSD-006, and CSD-007, and at public access points near shellfish areas harvested for human consumption. The Discharger shall inspect and replace, as necessary, all permanent signs at least once per calendar year to ensure that the signs are visible and readable. Unless the Discharger obtains written approval from the Regional Water Board Executive Officer and U.S. EPA, new or replacement signs shall be a minimum of 12 by 18 inches, with a font size of at least 50; be printed on reflective material; and contain the following information, at a minimum:

WARNING
WET WEATHER SEWAGE DISCHARGE LOCATION
SFPUC Discharge Point No. (discharge identification number)
Report Dry Weather Discharges at (telephone number)

- (2) The Discharger shall post warning signs, including "No Swimming" signs, at beach locations whenever a combined sewer discharge occurs to inform users that bacteria concentrations may be elevated, that could affect recreational users at that location. The Discharger shall post warning signs when the discharge commences until analysis indicates that water quality meets bacteriological standards for recreation.

- (3) The Discharger shall post warning signs at public access points where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption whenever a combined sewer discharge occurs that could affect shellfish areas harvested for human consumption. The Discharger shall post warning signs when the discharge commences until the City and County Health Department indicates that posting is no longer required.

- (4) The Discharger shall provide electronic notification of combined sewer discharges through a free-access website, telephone hotline, and mobile application. The electronic notification shall include information about the location, duration, and impacts of combined sewer discharges, and provide a telephone number for the public to report discharges.

- (b) **Combined Sewer System Excursions.** For combined sewer system excursions, the Discharger shall notify and report consistent with the sanitary sewer overflow notification and reporting requirements of State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, "Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems," as amended by State Water Board Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, and any subsequent order updating these

Commented [MB19]: How would this be achieved? Best to delete and is more consistent with exception, which simply says all beaches affected by wet weather discharges.

We also liked the description in the SE factsheet about how SFPUC does this notification. We should consider adding it to the factsheet here as well.

requirements (i.e., State Water Board Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC Attachment A, sections B.1, B.2, B.3, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, C.7, and C.8.i).

ix. Control No. 9: Monitor to Characterize Combined Sewer Discharge Impacts and Efficacy of Controls. The Discharger shall monitor to determine the occurrence and apparent impacts of combined sewer discharges as described in the MRP.

b. Documentation of Nine Minimum Controls. The Discharger shall maintain records documenting implementation of the nine minimum controls described in Provision VI.C.5.a. By September 30 each year, the Discharger shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA covering the period of July 1 through June 30 of the previous year. The report shall summarize actions taken and planned to implement the nine minimum controls, and describe any updates or modifications to the implementation of the nine minimum controls.

c. Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP)

i. The Discharger shall implement its Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP), including the following nine elements as described in the *Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy*:

- Characterization, Monitoring, and Modeling of Combined Sewer System
- Public Participation
- Consideration of Sensitive Areas
- Evaluation of Alternatives
- Cost/Performance Considerations
- Operational Plan
- Maximizing Treatment at the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant
- Implementation Schedule
- Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring Program

ii. Consistent with implementation of its LTCP, the Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

(a) The Discharger shall optimize system operations to minimize combined sewer discharges and maximize pollutant removal during wet weather.

(b) The Discharger shall use all facilities, including any inoperative or unused facilities to store or treat wet weather flows to the maximum extent practicable.

~~(c)~~ The Discharger shall capture for treatment, or storage and subsequent treatment, 100 percent of the combined wastewater and stormwater flow collected in the combined sewer system during precipitation events. Captured flows shall receive treatment as specified in Table 2, a minimum of the following treatment:

~~(d)~~ Secondary treatment;

~~(e)~~ Primary treatment; or

Equivalent to primary treatment (e.g., in transport/storage structures).

~~(c)~~ The Discharger shall operate the facilities as set forth below and maintain records documenting implementation. If the Discharger demonstrates that changes to these operating parameters will result in additional storage or treatment, it shall implement such changes after receiving written concurrence from the Regional Water Board Executive Officer or and U.S. EPA.

Commented [JW20]: SFPUC: Are there any other appropriate performance measures?

- (1) The Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant shall have an influent flow rate of at least 65 MGD prior to initiating decant from the Westside Transport to Discharge Point No. 001.
- (2) The flow at Discharge Point No. 001 shall be at least 165 MGD within 2 hours of a discharge from Discharge Point No. CSD-001, CSD-002, or CSD-003.
- (3) The Discharger shall operate the Sea Cliff No. 1 Pump Station at maximum capacity (not less than 0.78 MGD) when discharging to Discharge Point No. CSD-005.
- (4) The Discharger shall operate the Sea Cliff No. 2 Pump Station at maximum capacity (not less than 0.90 MGD) when discharging to Discharge Point No. CSD-007.

(5) The Discharger shall comply with the following after rains subside:

Commented [MB21]: We would like to discuss this number (5) with the RB, as we find these conditions confusing.

(A) Treatment at the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant shall continue until the transport/storage structures are empty of stormwater flows.

For example, what does "when rains subside" mean? Wouldn't we want A – D to occur regardless of rain subsidence or >30% chance of rain or at least clarify that once rain has been forecasted, that secondary treatment must be maximized. Also, should this section be tied to the operational plan that the City will be developing.

(B) Accumulated solids in the combined sewer system Westside Wet Weather Facilities shall be sent to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant.

Commented [JW22]: SFPUC: within what timeframe is reasonable? A day? A week? A month?

(C) If the National Weather Service predicts at least a 30 percent chance of rain within the next 24 hours, the Discharger shall:

- Maximize pumping from the Westside Transport via the Westside Pump Station to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant and Discharge Point No. 001 until the level of combined flows in the East Box is between 5 and 10 feet; and
- Maximize pumping from the Westside Transport via the Westside Pump Station to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant and/or Discharge Point No. 001 until the level of combined flows in the West Box is essentially zero.

Commented [JW23]: SFPUC: where did this come from?

(D) If the National Weather Service does not predict rain within the next 24 hours, the Discharger shall:

- Maximize pumping from the Westside Transport via the Westside Pump Station to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant and/or Discharge Point No. 001 until influent flow to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant is less than 43 MGD; and

- Maximize pumping from the Westside Transport via the Westside Pump Station to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant and/or Discharge Point No. 001 until the level of combined flows in the West Box is essentially zero.

iii. A wet weather bypass of the secondary treatment portion of the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant is authorized when the Discharger is implementing the NMCs, described in Provision VI.C.6 (NMCs), and in accordance with the following:

(a) Instantaneous flow rate to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant exceeds 43 MGD. Bypasses that occur when the instantaneous flow rate is less than 43 MGD during a precipitation event or during dry weather are not authorized under this Provision and are subject to the bypass provision stated in Provision III.B (Discharge Prohibitions: Bypass), Attachment D, section I.G. and I.H (Bypass and Upset Standard Provisions), and Attachment G section III.A.3.b.v.(Bypass), which supplements Attachment D. of this Order.

(b) The discharge of pollutants to the environment is minimized and does not cause an exceedance of applicable water quality standards at Discharge Point No. 001 outside the zone of initial dilution as a result of the wet weather bypass. At a minimum, a wet weather bypass at Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant must receive primary treatment.

(c) Records are maintained for all wet weather bypasses at the treatment plant. The records must document the influent flow rate, date, duration, and volume of each wet weather bypass event and the magnitude of the precipitation event. The records also shall include any monitoring information required by Attachment G section III.A.3.b.v.(Bypass) and Attachment G section IV.B.3. (Treatment Process Bypass).

- d. **LTCP Update.** The Discharger shall update its LTCP by implementing the following tasks based on the nine elements described in the *Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy*, and shall submit the required reports to the Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA as specified in the table below. In doing so, the Discharger may use previously completed studies to the extent that they accurately provide the required information.

Table 7. Tasks to Update Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP)

Task	Compliance Date
<p>1. Characterization, Monitoring, and Modeling of Combined Sewer System</p> <p>The Discharger shall submit a System Characterization Report with a comprehensive characterization of the combined sewer system developed through records review, monitoring, modeling, and other means as appropriate to establish the existing conditions upon which the updated LTCP will be based. At a minimum, the System Characterization Report shall do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Include a thorough review of the entire combined sewer system, including how it responds to various precipitation events (including 3-hour duration, 5-year and 10-year return frequency storms) with respect to the volume and frequency of combined sewer system discharges and combined sewer system excursions, considering the impacts of climate change and sea level rise; b. Describe each model used, including a discussion of model calibration and validation; 	<p>Within 30 months of this Order's effective date</p>

Commented [MB24]: See comment regarding bypass prohibition. Permit needs to authorize the conditions of the bypass of secondary treatment at the plant.

Per the CSO policy: For approval of a CSO related bypass, the long-term CSO control plan, at a minimum, should provide justification for the cut-off point at which the flow will be diverted from the secondary treatment portion of the treatment plant (here it is 43 mgd), and provide a benefit cost analysis demonstrating that conveyance of wet weather flow to the POTW for primary treatment is more beneficial than other CSO abatement alternatives such as storage and pump back for secondary treatment, sewer separation, or satellite treatment.

Such a permit must define under what specific wet weather conditions a CSO-related bypass is allowed and also specify what treatment or what monitoring, and effluent limitations and requirements apply to the bypass flow. The permit should also provide that approval for the CSO-related bypass will be reviewed and may be modified or terminated if there is a substantial increase in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced to the POTW.

The CSO related bypass provision in the permit should also make it clear that all wet weather flows passing the headworks of the POTW treatment plant will receive at least primary clarification and solids and floatables removal and disposal, and disinfection, where necessary; and any other treatment that can reasonably be provided.

...This authorization would apply only to those situations where the POTW would ordinarily meet the requirements of the federal bypass provisions (40 CFR 122.41(m)).

Commented [MB25]: Possible placeholder for EPA approval?

Task	Compliance Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Identify the location, frequency, and characteristics of actual combined sewer discharges and combined sewer system excursions, and their locations relative to sensitive areas, for at least the last 10 years; d. Describe any temporal or spatial trends of combined sewer system excursions; e. Identify the water quality impacts that result from combined sewer discharges (at a minimum, compare wet weather average and maximum discharge characteristics and receiving water monitoring data with Ocean Plan Table 1 water quality objectives); f. Evaluate combined sewer discharge control efficacy (e.g., using TSS as a proxy for pollutant removal efficiency), including a description of any method used; and g. Evaluate whether combined sewer system excursions result in a nuisance as defined in Water Code section 13050. 	
<p>2. Public Participation</p> <p>The Discharger shall submit a Public Participation Plan describing the process it will employ to actively involve the affected public in its decision-making process to select updated long-term combined sewer system controls <u>based on the results of the Consideration of Sensitive Areas Report</u>. The affected public includes rate-payers (including rate-payers in separate sanitary sewer system service areas), industrial users, persons who use the receiving waters, and any other interested persons. The Public Participation Plan may include outreach through methods such as public meetings, direct mailers, billing inserts, press releases, postings of information on the Discharger's website, and development of advisory committees.</p>	<p>Within 30-42 months of this Order's effective date</p>
<p>3. Consideration of Sensitive Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Discharger shall submit a Consideration of Sensitive Areas Report that identifies, characterizes, and prioritizes sensitive areas to support the evaluation of alternatives analysis required by tasks 4 and 5. The Consideration of Sensitive Areas Report shall include the following, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify all sensitive receiving waters and the combined sewer discharge locations that discharge to them (sensitive areas include designated Outstanding National Resource Waters, National Marine Sanctuaries, waters with threatened or endangered species and their habitat, waters used for primary contact recreation [including but not limited to bathing beaches], and shellfish beds); ii. Identify sensitive areas where pollutant loadings pose a high environmental or public health risk and where control efforts should be prioritized; and iii. Provide updated water contact recreational use surveys, focusing particularly on recreational use following combined sewer discharges. b. The Discharger's LFCP shall give the highest priority to controlling discharges to sensitive areas and comply with the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prohibit new or significantly increased combined sewer discharges; ii. Eliminate or relocate combined sewer discharges that discharge to sensitive areas wherever physically possible and economically achievable, except where elimination or relocation would provide less environmental protection than additional treatment; and iii. Where elimination or relocation is not physically possible and economically achievable, or would provide less environmental protection than additional treatment, the Discharger shall provide the level of treatment deemed necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. 	<p>Within 30-42 months of this Order's effective date</p> <p>Implementation shall be ongoing</p>

Commented [MB26]: Change to 42 months since tasks 4 and 5 are needed for this update?

Task	Compliance Date
<p>4. Evaluation of Alternatives</p> <p>c. The Discharger shall submit a Draft Development and Evaluation of Alternatives Report that develops and evaluates reassess combined sewer discharges from sensitive areas based on a reasonable range of new combined sewer system control alternatives to meet applicable water quality standards to the greatest extent practicable, including giving the highest priority to controlling discharges to sensitive areas. At a minimum, the Development and Evaluation of Alternatives Report shall contain the following:</p> <p>i. Include a list of possible control alternatives to be evaluated for each combined sewer discharge location and the combined sewer system as a whole, including but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Green infrastructure and low impact development; (b) Increased storage within the collection system; (c) Increased storage at the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant; (d) Increased treatment capacity at the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant; (e) Increased pumping capacity at the Westside Pump Station; (f) Reduced inflow and infiltration within the collection system; (g) Increased treatment of combined sewer discharges, including disinfection; and (h) Elimination or relocation of combined sewer discharges to higher-priority sensitive areas. <p>ii. Evaluate the practical and technical feasibility of each proposed alternative;</p> <p>iii. Using a model, simulate existing conditions and expected conditions after construction and operation of each proposed alternative, including how the alternative would be expected to affect water quality and combined sewer discharge volumes and frequencies at each combined sewer discharge outfall, and incorporating consideration of climate change and sea level rise;</p> <p>iv. Include cost and performance considerations for each proposed alternative considered in accordance with Task 5.a; and</p> <p>v. Include an analysis of the Discharger's financial capabilities in accordance with Task 5.b.</p> <p>d. The Discharger shall submit a Final Development and Evaluation of Alternatives Report incorporating any input received from the Regional Water Cost Board, U.S. EPA, and the affected public. Within the final report, the Discharger shall propose for implementation specific control alternatives for implementation to address combined sewer discharges to sensitive areas based on its financial capabilities as determined pursuant to task 5.</p>	<p>Within 42 months of this Order's effective date</p>
<p>4.5. Cost/Performance Considerations</p> <p>a. The Discharger shall submit cost and performance considerations for each alternative considered pursuant to the Consideration of Sensitive Areas Report task 4. The Discharger shall include within this evaluation an analysis that determines where the increment of pollution reduction achieved diminishes compared to increased costs (i.e., the "knee of the curve").</p> <p>b. The Discharger shall submit an analysis of its financial capabilities using available guidance, such as U.S. EPA's <i>Combined Sewer Overflows, Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development</i> (EPA 832-B-97-004, February 1997), to support the evaluation of alternatives analysis required by task 4. The analysis shall reflect the following considerations, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bond rating; ii. Overall net debt as a percent of full market property value; iii. Unemployment rate; 	<p>With Report of Waste Discharge</p>
<p>4.5. Cost/Performance Considerations</p> <p>a. The Discharger shall submit cost and performance considerations for each alternative considered pursuant to the Consideration of Sensitive Areas Report task 4. The Discharger shall include within this evaluation an analysis that determines where the increment of pollution reduction achieved diminishes compared to increased costs (i.e., the "knee of the curve").</p> <p>b. The Discharger shall submit an analysis of its financial capabilities using available guidance, such as U.S. EPA's <i>Combined Sewer Overflows, Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development</i> (EPA 832-B-97-004, February 1997), to support the evaluation of alternatives analysis required by task 4. The analysis shall reflect the following considerations, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bond rating; ii. Overall net debt as a percent of full market property value; iii. Unemployment rate; 	<p>With Task 4 Submittals</p>

Commented [MB27]: Task 3 and 4 can be combined and it is easier to link the requested update to the consideration of sensitive areas since the CSO Control Policy clearly requires that this task be completed every permit cycle.

If the RB doesn't want to lump these tasks into the sensitive areas task, then the permit either has to say "may have to propose" or we need to make a finding that we don't have enough information to presume that the controls met water quality standards.

(See CSO Control Policy page 18696 "upon such a determination [fail to meet WQS], the permittee should be required to develop, submit, and implement, as soon as practicable, a revised CSO Control plan which contains additional controls to meet WQS and designated uses."

Commented [MB28]: We want them to consider how to max use of the SWOO since hydraulically they are only using about 1/5th of its capacity. Also, they need to consider how the low flows during dry weather may affect the discharge at the SWOO (to ensure that they don't need to close anymore ports).

Commented [MB29]: Placeholder update if edit accepted.

Commented [MB30]: This (as well as task 8/schedule of implementation) may need to be deleted if we move task 4 to the sensitive areas task.

Task	Compliance Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Median household income; v. Property tax revenues as a percent of full market property value; vi. Property tax revenue collection rate; vii. Annual wastewater costs per household as a percent of median household income; viii. Grant and loan availability; ix. Existing and future residential, commercial, and industrial sewer user fees and rate structures; and x. Other viable funding mechanisms. 	
<p>65. Operational Plan</p> <p>a. The Discharger shall submit an Evaluation of Wet Weather Operations Report that evaluates whether changes to existing system operations can be made to maximize pollutant removal during wet weather, such as minimizing the frequency, volume, or duration of combined sewer discharges and combined sewer system excursions. The Discharger shall propose a set of operational parameters based on a 5-year rolling average to be used as performance measures to ensure that wet weather operations maximize pollutant removal and minimize the frequency, volume, and duration of combined sewer discharges and combined sewer system excursions. The performance measures may include all or a portion of those listed in Provision VI.C.5.c.ii(d). At a minimum, the Discharger shall evaluate whether each operational requirement listed in Provision VI.C.5.c.ii(d) is still appropriate, and if so, the Discharger shall provide the technical basis for that conclusion. The Discharger shall also consider additional performance metrics.</p> <p>b. Within 90 days of receiving written concurrence from the Regional Water Board Executive Officer or and U.S. EPA pursuant to Provision VI.C.5.c.ii(d), the Discharger shall update its Operation and Maintenance Manual with any new or revised wet weather operational strategies, as required by Attachments D and G sections I.C (Duty to Mitigate) and I.D (Proper Operation and Maintenance).</p>	<p>Within 12 months of this Order's effective date</p> <p>Within 90 days of receiving written concurrence</p>
<p>76. Maximizing Treatment at the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant</p> <p>The Discharger shall maximize pollutant removal during and after each precipitation event at the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant, ensuring that such flows receive treatment to the greatest extent practicable using any inoperative or unused treatment facilities for storage.</p>	Implementation shall be ongoing
<p>87. Implementation Schedule</p> <p>The Discharger shall submit an LFCP Implementation Schedule that sets forth a construction and financing schedule, including yearly milestones, to implement the combined sewer system controls selected through the <u>Consideration of Sensitive Areas Report</u> task 4. The implementation schedule may be phased based on the relative water quality benefits of the selected controls, the Discharger's financial capabilities, and other water quality-related infrastructure improvements underway.</p>	With Report of Waste Discharge
<p>98. Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring Program</p> <p>The MRP contains post-construction compliance monitoring requirements. The Discharger shall submit a Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring Plan proposing modifications to the MRP for the next permit term to verify compliance with applicable water quality standards and protection of designated uses, as well as to ascertain the effectiveness of combined sewer system controls. At a minimum, the Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring Plan shall evaluate whether any reduction or increase in monitoring, or alternative monitoring, is appropriate.</p>	With Report of Waste Discharge

Commented [M831]: The wet weather bypass stuff needs to be added back in here consistent with the CSO policy.

EPA previous had "Determine the cut-off point at which the flow will be diverted from the secondary treatment at the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant and demonstrate, as part of a No Feasible Alternatives Analysis, that conveyance of wet weather flows to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant for primary treatment is more beneficial than other CSD abatement alternatives."

We need some analysis in the record to support continual approval of this type of bypass.

This element should incorporate how the recycled water facility is going to operate during wet weather, if at all. What is going to be the plan for wet weather...is this going to decrease the MGD going out of the SWOO (cause CSDs to occur sooner...etc.).

6. Westside Recycled Water Project Operations Notification

The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA at least 30 days prior to commencing Westside Recycled Water Project operations. The notification shall include the following:

- a. Date that operations will commence;
- b. Description of the project as constructed, including a description and flow diagram of all treatment processes;
- c. Description and line diagram of how and where the concentrate from the reverse osmosis process is to be discharged to Discharge Point No. 001;
- d. Description of anticipated changes in the quality of effluent discharged to Discharge Point No. 001; and
- e. Verification that effluent discharged to Discharge Point No. 001 will comply with this Order's requirements.

If pollutant concentrations are expected to increase by more than considered in the reasonable potential analysis based on future effluent quality with the Westside Recycled Water Project (see Fact Sheet section IV.C.4.b), the notification shall also summarize anticipated maximum receiving water concentrations and compare them to the water quality objectives listed in Fact Sheet Tables F-9 and F-10.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

Areas designated by the State Water Resources Control Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that maintenance of natural water quality is assured. All Areas of Special Biological Significance are also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

Highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

Highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Bioaccumulative

Taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Chlordane

Sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

Chronic Toxicity

Parameter used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response.

Combined Sewer Discharge

Authorized discharge combined sewer overflow during a wet weather day from an approved combined sewer discharge point. Table 2 of the Order lists approved combined sewer discharge points.

Combined Sewer Discharge Event

Discharge from one or more approved combined sewer discharge points during wet weather separated by at least six hours from any other combined sewer discharge event. Table 2 of the Order lists approved combined sewer discharge points.

Combined Sewer Overflow

The *Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy* defines a combined sewer overflow as the discharge from a combined sewer system at a point prior to the POTW's treatment plant.

Daily Discharge

Either: (1) total mass of the constituent discharged over a calendar day (12:00 a.m. through 11:59 p.m.) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit) for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass; or (2) unweighted arithmetic

Commented [MB32]: We should discuss why these terms are important (i.e. CSD and CSO). The term CSO allows us to authorize these types of discharges. It is the basis for all permit requirements.

We could also say keep as is and add the following sentence: "A combined sewer discharge is a subset of combined sewer overflows subject to the *Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy*."

mean measurement of the constituent over a day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of a day.

For composite sampling, if a day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

DDT

Sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.

Degrade

Degradation shall be determined by comparison of the waste field and reference site or sites for characteristic species diversity, population density, contamination, growth anomalies, debility, or supplanting of normal species by undesirable plant and animal species. Degradation occurs if there are significant differences in any of three major biotic groups, namely, demersal fish, benthic invertebrates, or attached algae. Other groups may be evaluated where benthic species are not affected, or are not the only ones affected.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

Sample results that are less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's method detection limit (MDL). Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dichlorobenzenes

Sum of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Dilution Credit

Amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio, or determined by conducting a mixing zone study or modeling the discharge and receiving water.

Downstream Ocean Waters

Waters downstream with respect to ocean currents.

Dredged Material

Any material excavated or dredged from the navigable waters of the United States, including material otherwise referred to as "spoil."

Dry Weather

Any weather not defined as wet weather (determined on a day-by-day basis).

Effective Concentration (EC)

Point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an adverse effect on a quantal, "all or nothing," response (such as death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in a given percent of the

test organisms. If the effect is death or immobility, the term lethal concentration (LC) may be used. EC values may be calculated using point estimation techniques such as probit, logit, and Spearman-Kärber. EC₂₅ is the concentration of toxicant (in percent effluent) that causes a response in 25 percent of the test organisms.

Enclosed Bays

Indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. This definition includes, but is not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay.

Endosulfan

Sum of endosulfan-alpha, endosulfan-beta, and endosulfan sulfate.

Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons

Waters at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and salt water occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by California Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers.

Excursion

Release or diversion of any untreated or partially treated wastewater flow from the publicly-owned portion of the combined sewer system (e.g., caused by blockages or flow conditions). Excursions can occur in public rights of way or on private property. Excursions do not include releases due to failures in privately-owned sewer laterals or authorized combined sewer discharges at Discharge Point Nos. CSD-001, CSD-002, CSD-003, CSD-004, CSD-005, CSD-006, or CSD-007. Excursions include, but are not limited to, (1) releases or diversions caused solely or in part by a lack of hydraulic capacity or excessive surcharge, including surcharge that occurs in response to storms of any size, whether or not the combined sewer system complies with the Discharger's design storm standard; and (2) releases or diversions that exit the combined sewer system temporarily and then re-enter it.

Commented [MB33]: It is not just wastewater as it is any flow from the CSS, which could be wastewater and/or stormwater. In our May meeting, I think we discussed using the term "flow."

Halomethanes

Sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).

HCH

Sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

Inhibition Concentration (IC)

Point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction in a nonlethal, nonquantal biological measurement, such as growth. For example, an IC₂₅ is the estimated concentration

Commented [MB34]: We can move this to the factsheet as we need to keep the definition simple to avoid confusion.

of toxicant that would cause a 25 percent reduction in average young per female or growth. IC values may be calculated using a linear interpolation method such as U.S. EPA's Bootstrap Procedure.

Initial Dilution

Process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge.

For a submerged buoyant discharge, characteristic of most municipal and industrial wastes that are released from the submarine outfalls, the momentum of the discharge and its initial buoyancy act together to produce turbulent mixing. Initial dilution in this case is completed when the diluting wastewater ceases to rise in the water column and first begins to spread horizontally.

For shallow water submerged discharges, surface discharges, and non-buoyant discharges, characteristic of cooling water wastes and some individual discharges, turbulent mixing results primarily from the momentum of discharge. Initial dilution, in these cases, is considered to be completed when the momentum induced velocity of the discharge ceases to produce significant mixing of the waste, or the diluting plume reaches a fixed distance from the discharge to be specified by the Regional Water Board, whichever results in the lower estimate for initial dilution.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

Highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

Lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Kelp Beds

For purposes of the Ocean Plan bacteriological standards, significant aggregations of marine algae of the genera *Macrocystis* and *Nereocystis*. Kelp beds include the total foliage canopy of *Macrocystis* and *Nereocystis* plants throughout the water column.

Mariculture

Culture of plants and animals in marine waters independent of any pollution source.

Material

- (a) In common usage: (1) the substance or substances of which a thing is made or composed,
(2) substantial
- (b) For Ocean Plan purposes relating to waste disposal, dredging, and the disposal of dredged material and fill: matter of any kind or description that is subject to regulation as waste or any material dredged from the navigable waters of the United States. See "dredged material."

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

Highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

Minimum concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99 percent confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Appendix B.

Minimum Level (ML)

Concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Natural Light

Reduction of natural light may be determined by measurement of light transmissivity or total irradiance, or both, according to the monitoring needs of the Regional Water Board or U.S. EPA.

No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC)

Highest tested concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specific time of observation. It is determined using hypothesis testing.

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)

Sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)

Sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

Waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The PMP goal shall be to reduce potential sources through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board and U.S. EPA may consider cost effectiveness when establishing PMP requirements. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), fulfill the PMP requirements.

Reporting Level (RL)

Minimum Level (ML) and its associated analytical method chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein (also known as the "Reported Minimum Level"). The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected either from Ocean Plan Appendix II in accordance with Ocean Plan chapter III.C.5.a or established in

accordance with Ocean chapter III.C.5.b. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Shellfish

Organisms identified by the California Department of Public Health as shellfish for public health purposes (i.e., mussels, clams and oysters).

Significant Difference

Statistically significant difference in the means of two distributions of sampling results at the 95 percent confidence level.

Six-Month Median Effluent Limitation

Highest allowable moving median of all daily discharges for any 180-day period.

State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs)

Non-terrestrial marine or estuarine areas designated to protect marine species or biological communities from an undesirable alteration in natural water quality. All “Areas of Special Biological Significance” (ASBS) previously designated by the State Water Board in Resolutions 74-28, 74-32, and 75-61 are now also classified as a subset of SWQPAs and require the special protections the Ocean Plan affords.

TCDD Equivalents

Sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs) and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors (BEFs), as defined in Table A-1. When calculating TCDD Equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. This approach is based on 40 C.F.R. part 132, Appendix F, Procedure 4, Tables 1 and 2, and TEFs listed in the Ocean Plan. This TCDD equivalents definition supersedes the dioxin-TEQ definition in Attachment G section V.C.1.d.iv.

Table A-1. Minimum Levels, Toxicity Equivalency Factors, and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors

Isomer Group	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
2,3,7,8-TCDD	10	1.0	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	50	0.5	0.9
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	50	0.01	0.05
OCDD	100	0.001	0.01
2,3,7,8-TCDF	10	0.1	0.8

Isomer Group	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.05	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.5	1.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.08
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.2
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.6
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.7
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	50	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	50	0.01	0.4
OCDF	100	0.001	0.02

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

Study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical or chemicals responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

Waste

As used in the Ocean Plan, a Discharger's total discharge, of whatever origin (i.e., gross, not net, discharge).

Water Recycling

Treatment of wastewater to render it suitable for reuse, the transportation of treated wastewater to the place of use, and the actual use of treated wastewater for a direct beneficial use or controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

Wet Weather

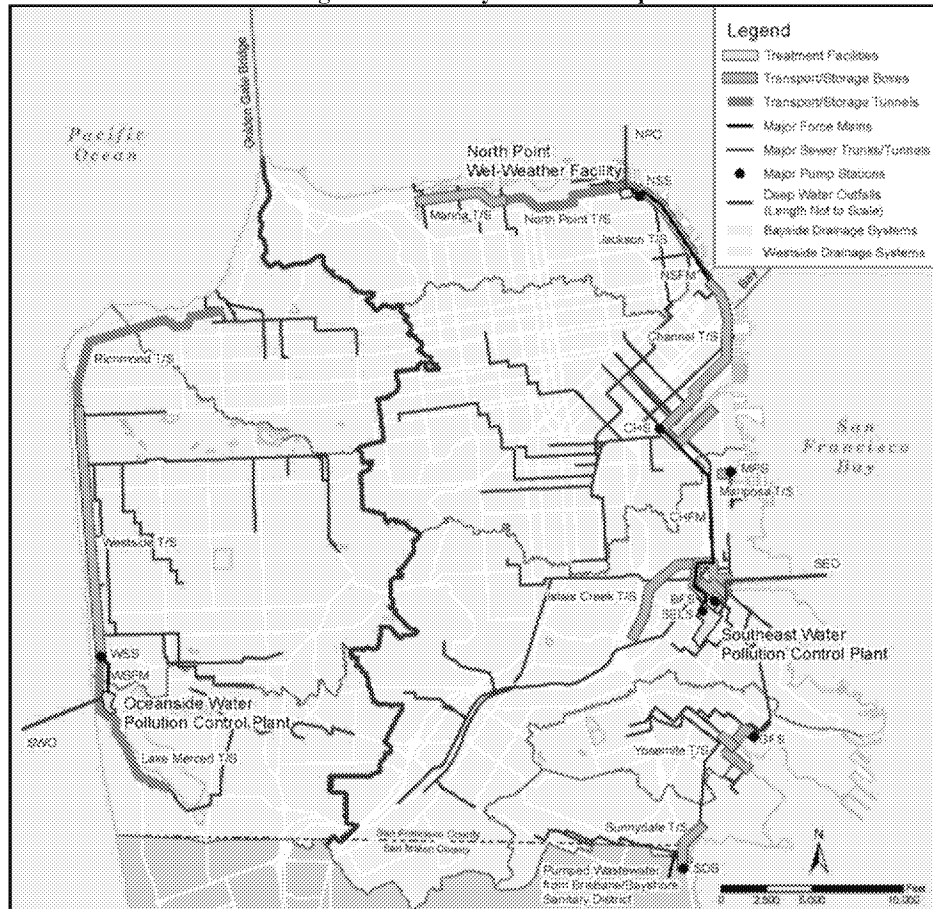
Weather in which any one of the following conditions exists as a result of rain (determined on a day-by-day basis):

1. Instantaneous influent flow to the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant exceeds 43 MGD; or
2. Average daily influent flow concentration of TSS or BOD is less than 100 mg/L; or
3. Westside Transport flow elevation exceeds 0 feet in the West Box or 18 feet in the East Box. (Flow from the East Box to the West Box occurs only when the East Box storage level exceeds 18 feet.)

Commented [WJ35]: To discuss with SFPUC.

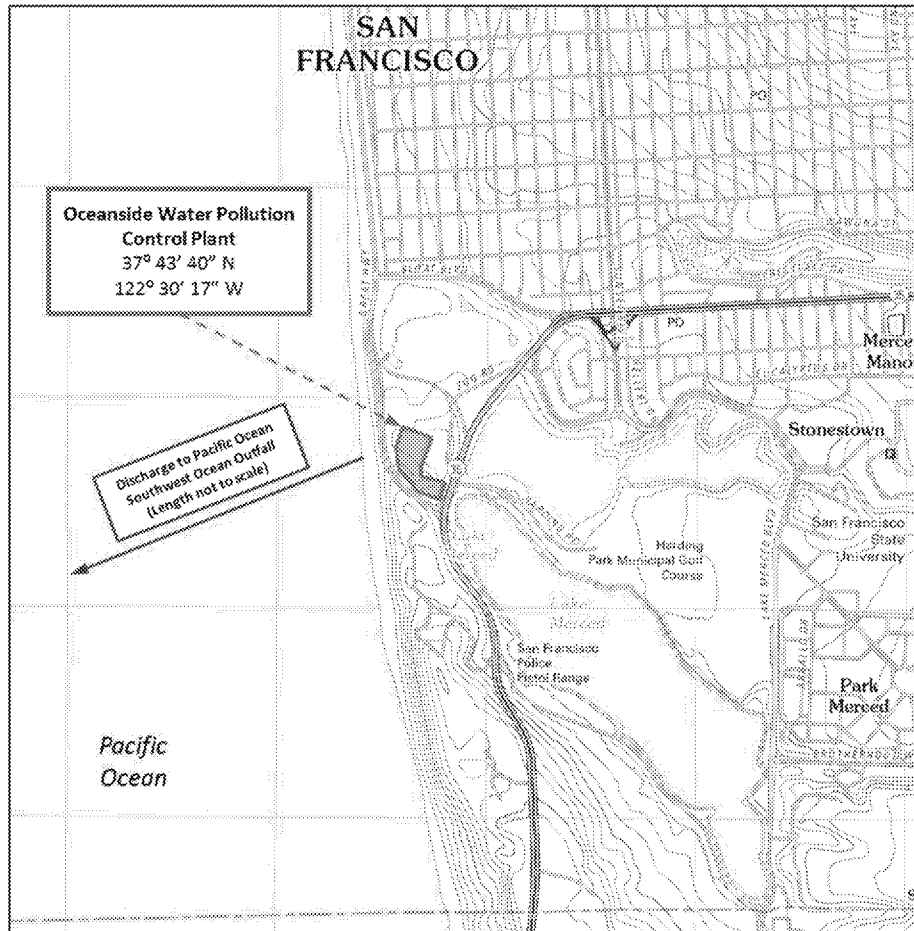
ATTACHMENT B – FACILITY AND RECEIVING WATER MAPS

Figure B-1. Facility Overview Map



The Facility subject to this Order is shown in light red (western area) and includes the Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant, Westside Wet Weather Facilities, wastewater collection system, and Westside Recycled Water Project. The Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant, North Point Wet Weather Facility, and Bayside Wet Weather Facilities are shown only for reference in light green (eastern area).

Figure B-2. Topographical Map



Scale: 1 inch = 24,000 inches (2,000 feet). Contour interval: 20 feet.
North American Vertical Datum of 1988.



Figure B-3. Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant Map

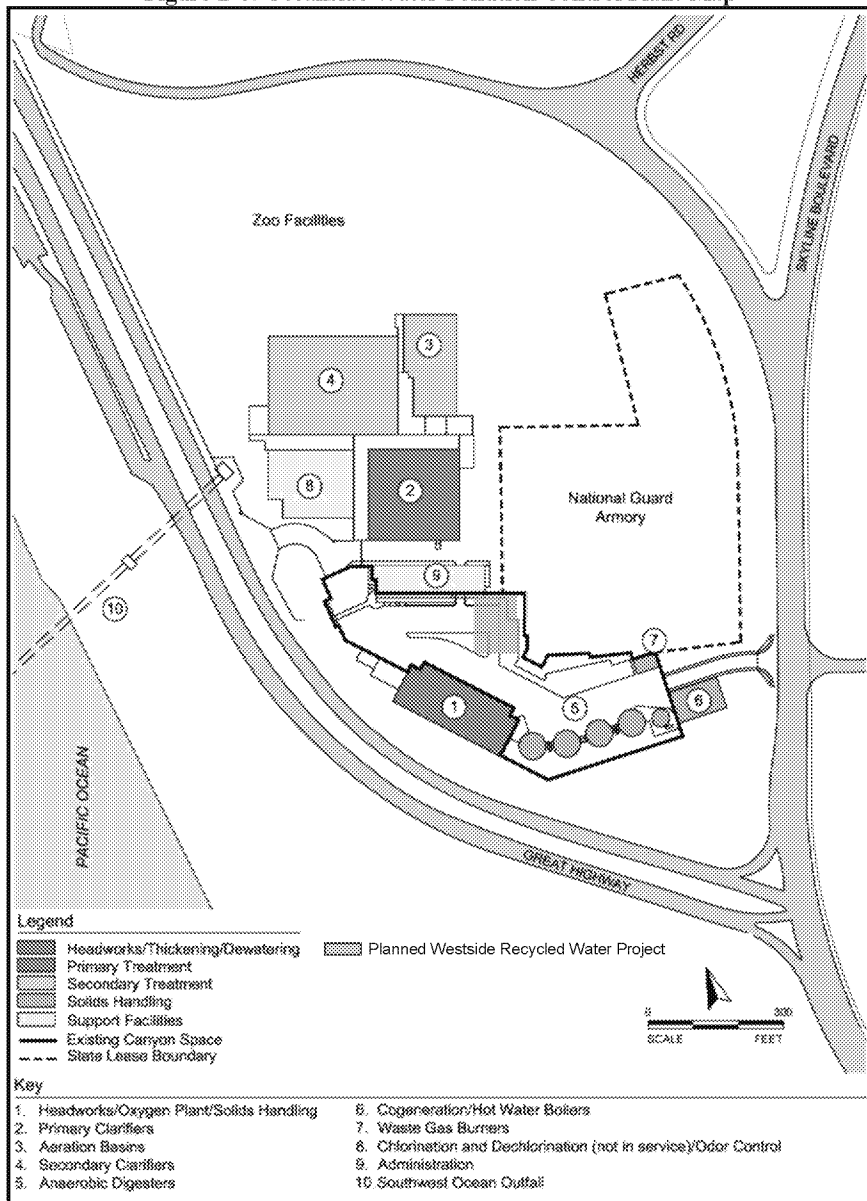


Figure B-4. Combined Sewer Discharge and Pump Station Locations

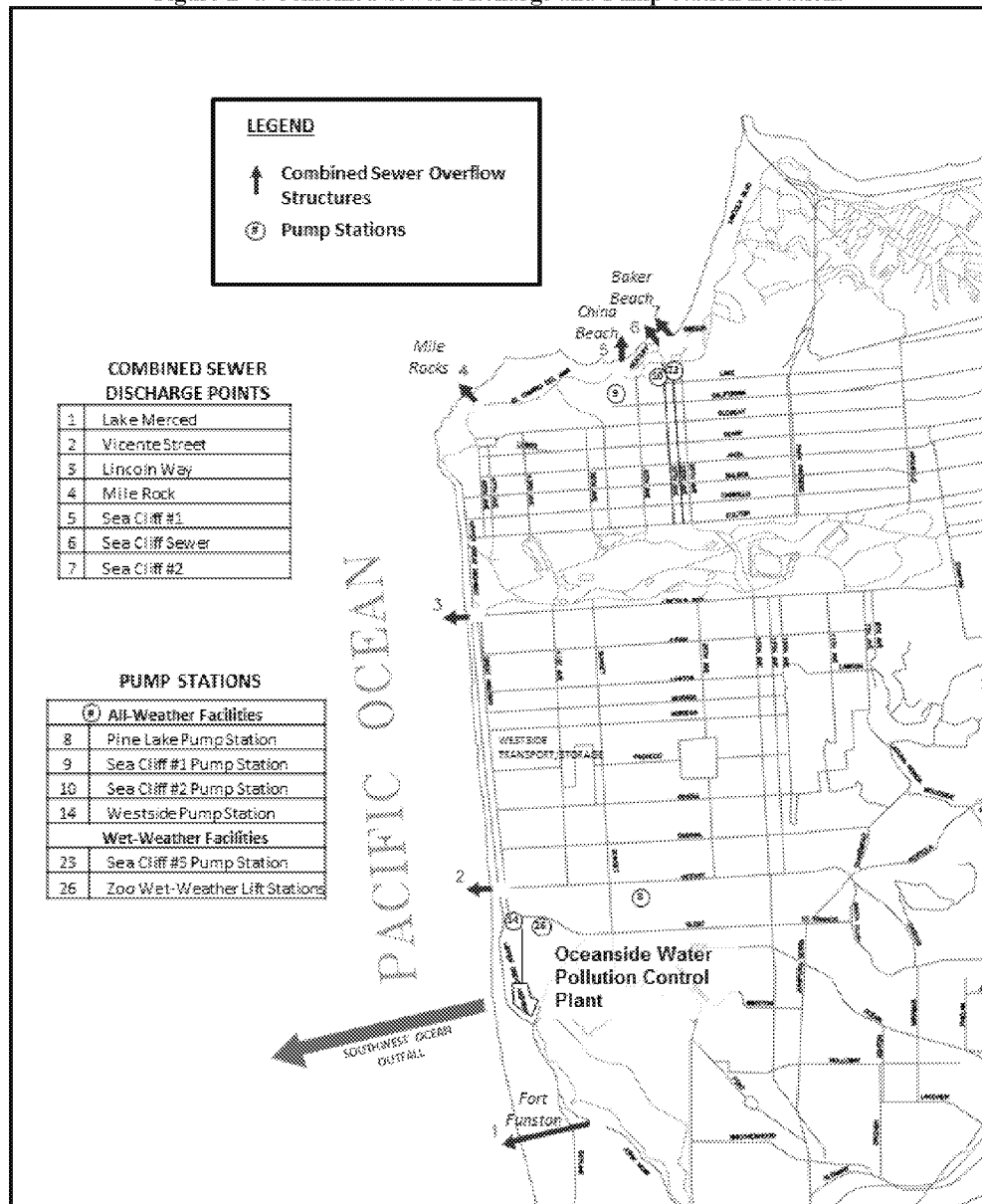


Figure B-5. Combined Sewer Discharge and Transport/Storage Structure Locations

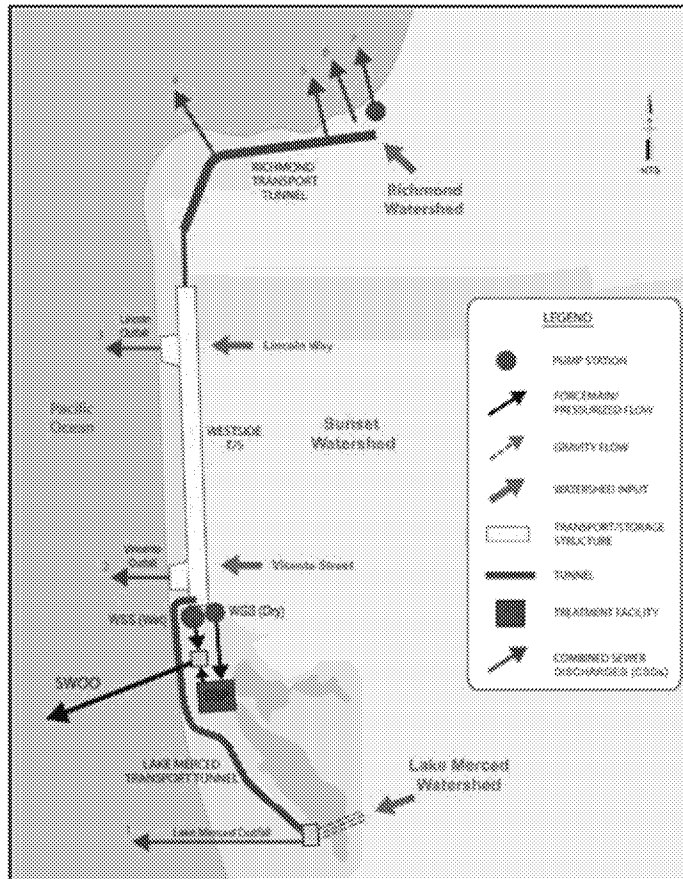


Figure B-6. Shoreline Receiving Water Monitoring Locations

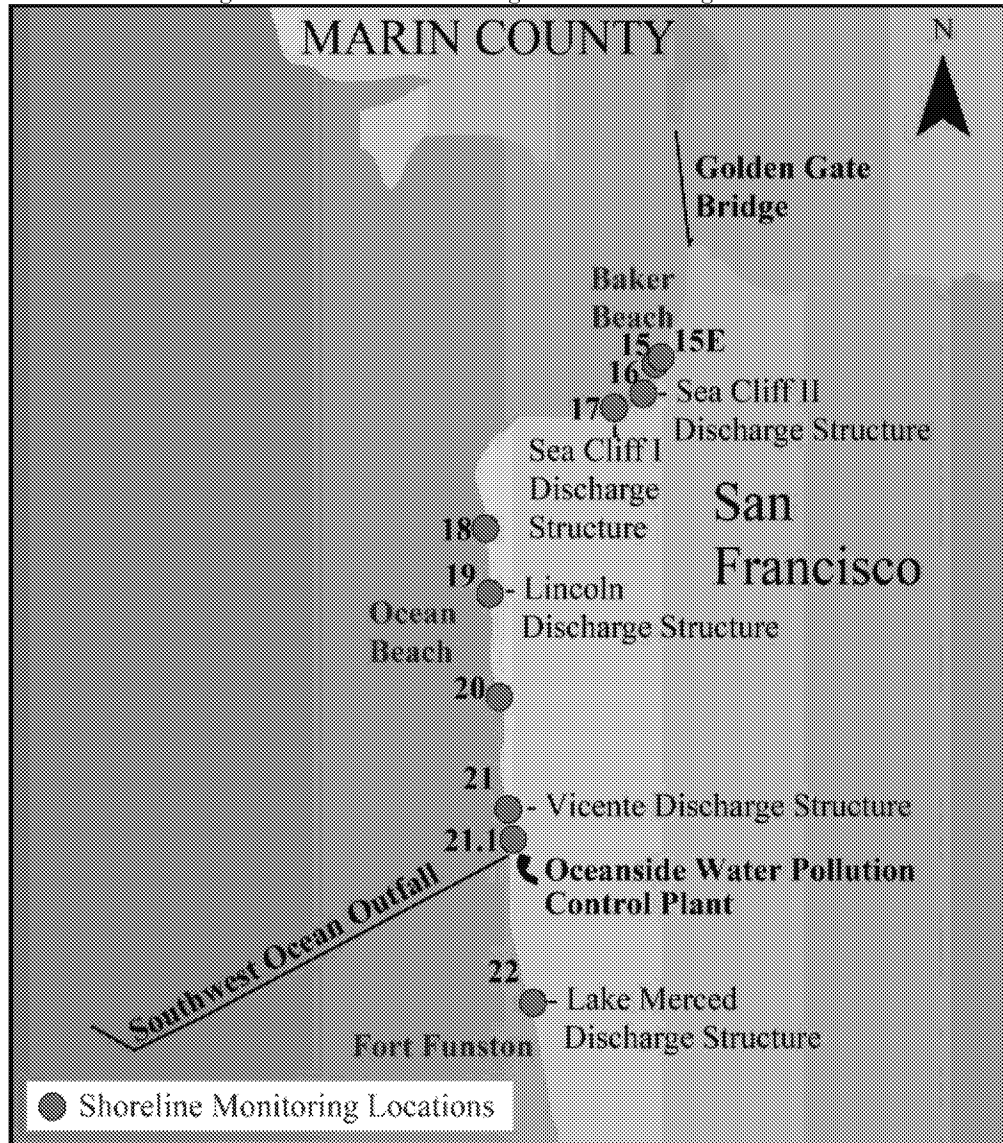
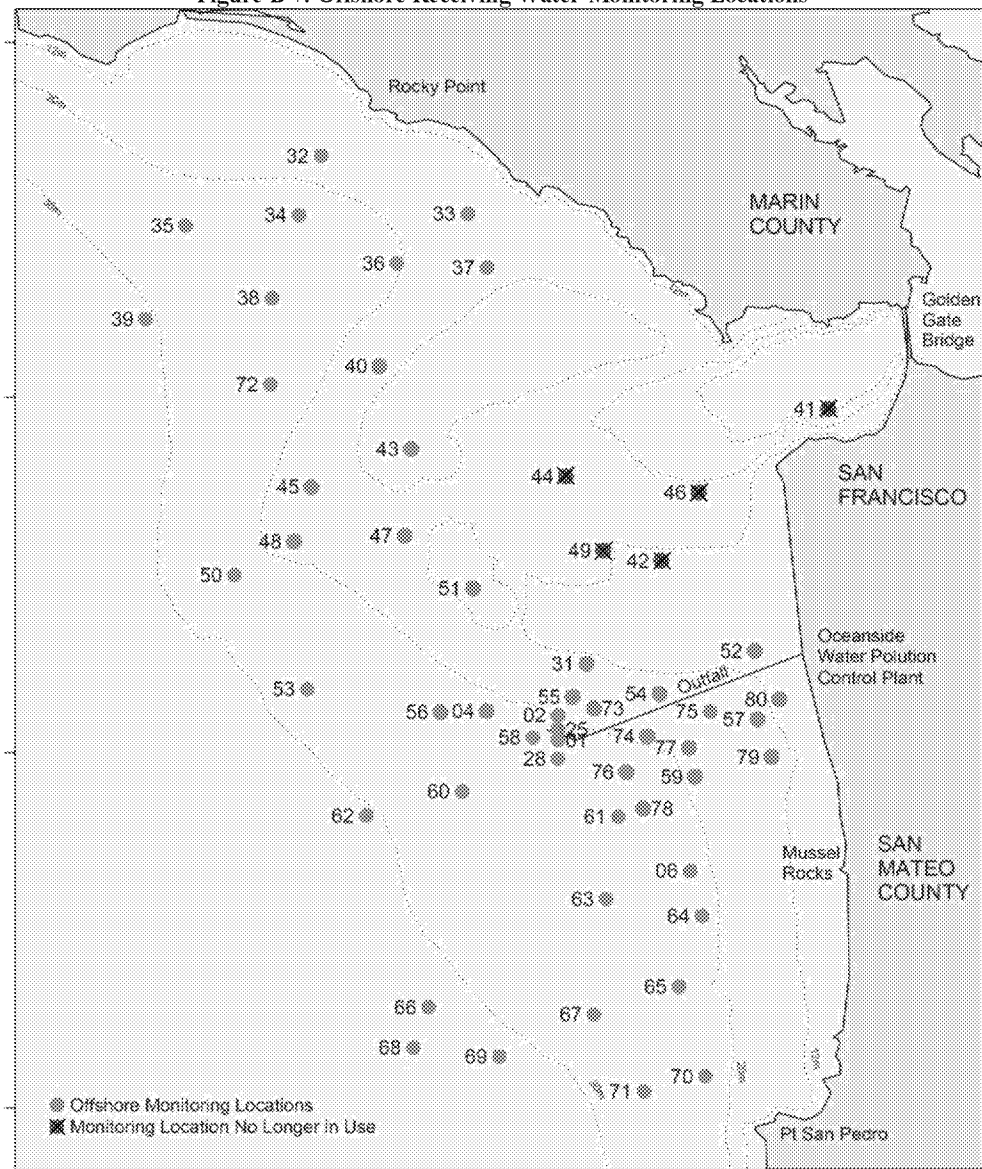


Figure B-7. Offshore Receiving Water Monitoring Locations



ATTACHMENT C – PROCESS FLOW SCHEMATICS

Figure C-1. Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant Process Flow

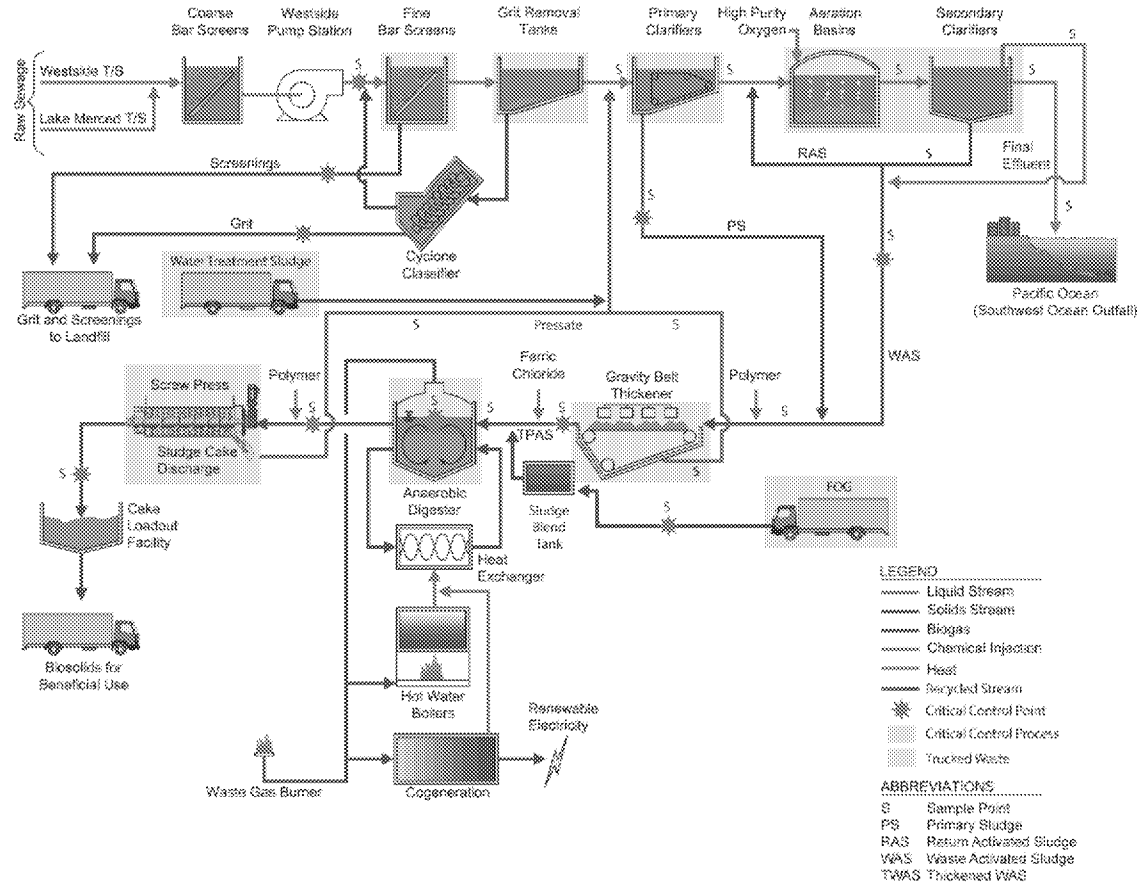


Figure C-2. Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant Wet Weather Operations

